

NAVAL PROGRAMME SURE TO PASS, SAYS F. D. ROOSEVELT

Tells Marine Engineers Sentiment of Country Is Changing Fast.

U. S. HAS FIRST CALL ON STEEL PLANTS

There is no doubt that the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers is in favor of adequate preparedness, both by sea and land. The members expressed themselves to that effect at their annual dinner in the Waldorf last night not only by cheers but by a unanimous resolution.

There was a mild measure of protest from J. W. Powell, president of the Fore River shipbuilding corporation, on behalf of the shipbuilders of the country, who are reported from Washington that the makers of steel plants and other materials are to be asked to supply the navy.

"I believe that these reports misrepresent the view of the Secretary of the Navy," said Mr. Powell. "I know that the head of a steel plant and asked what could be expected from the plant in case the military programme went through. He said that the Government would be the first call on all the facilities of that plant, and I believe that is the attitude of the makers of war material in the country."

The Navy Department was represented by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who said that he would not have the naval programme would pass in its entirety. This he based on the change in public sentiment which has come over the country in the last two years.

He said he did not know whether the Government is going in for building all the proposed ships or not, but he does not believe they can all be constructed in the navy yards.

"I wish the programme could be made larger," he said, "but it is practically as it is. It is a question of the quality of the plants, labor and other things which make it questionable as to whether we could have more ships than we could use."

Henry A. Wise Wood, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, paid his compliments to Henry Ford, as did Homer L. Ferguson, general manager of the Ford Motor Company, who said that Mr. Ford knew a lot more about automobiles than he did about ships and preparedness.

The mention of Mr. Ford brought loud shouts from the diners.

The Submarine's Future.

A paper on the "Submarine of Today and Tomorrow" was read at the afternoon session by L. Y. Spear, who holds many patents on submarine devices. Spear said that indications point to the development of a type of boat by the United States which, while larger than necessary for local defense, will be able to perform that duty and be effective for long distance offensive work. There are strong differences of opinion in the navy, he said, as to the value of boats of moderate cruising radius and boats of high speed and seaworthiness which can be rushed to the front in point of attack. The controversy, he believes, will result in the choosing of the middle path.

In the present time it appears to be the policy of the United States to employ the submarine extensively for coast defense purposes and also to construct it for offensive purposes. The maintenance of the submarine is now actually being carried on in its highest development by the boats of 650 or 750 tons surface displacement.

Needs in the Pacific.

The necessity of fortifying naval bases in the Pacific not only for our own defense purposes but to prevent them from being utilized against us by an enemy was pointed out by Capt. A. P. Shivers, U. S. N., vice-president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He began his address by stating that voluntary service and unpreparedness as compared with compulsory service and preparedness are the most effective in the long run.

The voluntary system, however, comparable to the millions, is enormously expensive, uncertain, unreliable and generally unsatisfactory," he said. "Drafting by riot in time of war is only a palliative, as shown by the disgraceful draft riots in the Pacific."

Turning to the necessity of fortifying the Pacific, he said: "Geography, acquisitiveness or destiny has presented us in the Pacific with Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Tutuila, Midway Island and Guam as stepping stones to the Pacific, and by their possession imposed on us the same policy as if they were actually in the hands of an enemy or rival, because they are and they will be. We must make the right use of them. Geography will turn them against us, but we must turn them away from others."

"We cannot evade the cost of adequately fortifying a naval base in the Pacific and in a lesser degree in the Atlantic. The cost of building the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Midway Island and Guam as stepping stones to the Pacific and by their possession imposed on us the same policy as if they were actually in the hands of an enemy or rival, because they are and they will be. We must make the right use of them. Geography will turn them against us, but we must turn them away from others."

FRICITION IN THE CABINET OVER BOMB PLOT ARRESTS

Continued from First Page.

can defendants will bring to light only one of the eight different lines of investigation now being carried on by the Federal Government. It became more evident yesterday in view of the tremendous activity now going on among the agents of the Department of Justice that other representatives of the Central Powers equal in importance almost to Capt. Boy-Ed, Capt. von Papen and Dr. Goerz, who have been under arrest since the arrest of the Austro-Hungarian Consul in this city.

Since Dr. Goerz has come to the attention of the United States Government he has been under guard of Federal agents. It was learned yesterday that the German and Austrian agents have made every effort to get him away from the Federal Government or at least to prevent him from adding to the disclosures he already has made.

In addition to the activities of the Consul there have been further investigations this last week the activities of Andrew D. Meloy and Franz Rintel, already arrested. A third indictment reported to have been returned in connection with that case and it has been sealed pending developments that may arise.

Rintel's activities in this country have been wrapped in greater mystery than that of any other man. He is said to be a man of great wealth, social standing and ability in Germany who was sent here to carry on a certain work and who was caught by England when he was in the United States. Should Rintel be returned to this country, as the authorities in Washington have requested, it is likely that there will be a disclosure of the bomb plot concerning Germany's acts in this country.

The correspondent of THE SUN has learned, however, that the German Lieutenant was equipped with an excellent set of false papers showing his discharge from the German army and that he carried with him a number of letters from his family and other documents which he carried with him to help us through the years to put this country as quickly as possible on a right basis.

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NEW BATTLESHIP BUILDING HELD UP

Navy Yards Inadequately Equipped—Couldn't Begin Work Without Delay.

DANIELS IN A QUANDARY, RAILROAD CORPS LIKELY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Considerable delay is probable in the construction of the two dreadnoughts bids for which were opened at the Navy Department two days ago.

Secretary Daniels announced to-day that none of the proposals from the three competing shipbuilding companies could be legally accepted as all of the bids exceeded the limit fixed by Congress.

Mr. Daniels has not decided whether to accept the bids from the navy yards or whether he will seek a refund from the Government if he does.

The limit of cost fixed by Congress for the new ships was \$7,000,000, but the bids for hull and machinery, the bidders named figures below this limit. That is, for hull and machinery, the bidders named figures below this limit. That is, for hull and machinery, the bidders named figures below this limit.

Some of the expenses the Government cannot legally assume, in the opinion of the Navy Department. These expenses added to the bids show that the actual cost of accepting any of the commercial companies' bids would be as follows:

New York Shipbuilding Company, \$8,075,000; Fore River Shipbuilding Company, \$8,075,000; and Drydock Company, \$8,240,000.

The bids of the New York Shipbuilding and Fore River shipyards were all lower than those of the shipbuilding companies and could be accepted so far as the hull and machinery are concerned. The bids of the Fore River shipyard, however, as none of the navy yards is in position to undertake immediately the construction of a battleship, the construction of the new ships would be delayed by the time it took to build the hulls and machinery at that yard.

At the Philadelphia and Mare Island yards there are not adequate facilities for building battleships and large expenditures for building ships and tools could be put off until the hulls and machinery are built at that yard.



Franz Rintel. Mysterious factor in bomb plot case.

of more concern to the United States than to England.

The prisoner has been detained at a naval base. He will be examined shortly by authorities from the Admiralty and by the authorities in London.

WATCH TWO GERMAN.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 19.—The police of this city, members of the State police force and a Federal secret service man have been investigating recently the activities of the German Consul who has been conducting experiments in a factory building close to the plant of the General Electric Company in West Lynn.

The general Electric is believed to be manufacturing war munitions for the Allies.

The Germans are Adam Hock and Harry Schulte, both claiming New York as their residence. According to the police, they have purchased absorbent cotton, glycerine and prussic acid from time to time. The men said they were trying to make a substitute for rubber. The police found apparatus indicating that chemical experiments were being carried on, but discovered no explosives.

Triest, Spy Suspect, Coming Home.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The English authorities today released Kenneth G. Triest, the Princeton student held in London as a spy. He leaves to-morrow with his father for home.

RAILROADS PLEDGE PREPAREDNESS AID

Gen. Wood Praises Plan for Conferences With the War Department.

Tasker H. Bliss Made Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—With the retirement to-day of Major-General William H. Carter, Brigadier-General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, was made a major-general and Col. John F. Morrison, Fifteenth Infantry, now at Tientsin, China, became a brigadier-general, filling the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Bliss.

"It will be necessary for us to have various railroad corps made up of construction and operating and railroad corps organized for defense within our borders and ready to take over an enemy's railroads if ever it becomes necessary for us to invade another country."

Gen. Wood's talk followed the reading of a paper on "The Railroads and National Defense" by George P. Snyder, chief engineer of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad.

"As this country is now considering the state of its defense," said Mr. Snyder, "and as its railways form such an important element in this problem, it would seem to be a fitting time for the railroad men and the army officials to get together. A board of eminent civilian inventors, scientists and engineers are assisting the sea soldiers in their problem and it is believed that the railroad men could perform equally valuable services for our land soldiers."

Among those who discussed the paper and Gen. Wood's views were Col. B. W. Dunn, Col. J. B. Bellinger, Col. C. P. Baker, Col. Charles McKinstry, Capt. A. R. Piper, Lieut.-Col. E. W. V. C. Lucas and Capt. Hays Shannon, U. S. A., and P. E. Harriman of the New York Central Railroad, F. P. Abernethy of the Pennsylvania Railroad, William Barclay Parsons of St. Lawrence Menken and W. W. Conley.

FRENCH IMPORTS SOARING.

Food Increase, \$131,400,000—Manufactured Goods, \$183,600,000.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Official figures made public show that during the first six months of 1915 France's food imports were greater by \$55,000,000, France's manufactured goods imports for the same period last year. The value of imported manufactured goods increased \$18,000,000, France's total imports for October, 1915, were 741,000,000 francs (\$148,200,000), as compared with 239,000,000 francs (\$47,800,000) for the same month last year.

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CLARK GIVES WILSON PROMISE OF HIS AID

Speaker Urges "Reasonable" Outlay for Defence—Will Support President's Bill.

KITCHIN NOT TO LOSE JOB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Champion Clark had a conference with President Wilson this afternoon on the Administration plans for national defense. Mr. Clark declared unequivocally for "reasonable" appropriations for preparedness, but did not indicate how far he thought Congress should go in making appropriations for the purpose.

The Speaker assured the President that he would support the Administration bills, although he will not direct the fight on the floor of the House as the President's spokesman.

The conference was brief, as the Speaker was suffering from a severe cold and could hardly speak above a whisper. Another conference will be held before Congress reassembles.

Speaker Clark came to Washington at the President's request to give advice on the revenue problem, the Administration shipping bill and the subject of national defense.

In line with his policy to keep in touch this winter with his "legislative" colleagues, the President will work with practically every leader in both branches before Congress meets.

On Sunday the President will discuss revenues with Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. It is understood that Mr. Fitzgerald will submit plans for raising money for the additional appropriations for the navy and navy without raising bonds. This question was touched upon in the conference to-day between the President and Speaker Clark.

Speaker Clark briefly discussed several public questions. He indicated that the appropriations right would be directed by the chairman of the military and naval committees.

"If I have anything to say on this subject," he said, "it is to say that I will speak my mind."

Mr. Clark chuckled when asked about reports that the House organization might take away the leadership from Representative Kitchin.

"That question," he said, "is settled at a Democratic caucus held some months ago," observed the Speaker.

Speaker Clark intimated that in his opinion the revenue bill would be the most perplexing that Congress would be called on to solve this winter.

Mr. Clark was just returned from an extensive trip through the country. "Did you find a good deal of sentiment favorable to preparedness?" he was asked.

"I found all kinds of sentiment on this question," he said. "It ranges from men who entertain advanced views, like the naval and military leaders, to men who would make no appropriations for the purpose at all."

Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that the country would support a "reasonable programme" of preparedness, but did not say what he would regard as a "reasonable programme."

He announced to-day that it is his purpose to introduce a bill in Congress to increase largely the number of students at the naval and military academies. The bill will further provide that any boy who can pass a prescribed examination may be admitted to either academy without appointment or payment of tuition representing the cost of educating an individual at the respective academy.

The measure will stipulate that boys educated at West Point and Annapolis by payment of tuition shall not be entitled to commissions in the army or the navy. It is his idea that the boys trained at Annapolis under these circumstances may be assigned to the merchant marine or to a volunteer officer ready for his part of the job.

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CANADA WILL HAVE 'AMERICAN' REGIMENT

500 Already Enrolled in Crack Regiment Now Being Recruited.

EVERY MAN BORN IN U. S.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—Of all the battalions raised in Canada since the beginning of the war, none have possibly attracted so much attention as the Ninety-seventh, or "American Legion." For this battalion is to be composed exclusively of men born under the Stars and Stripes. Up to the present citizens of the United States have been generously sprinkled through Canadian regiments—they make up a total of 4,000, it is said—but the Ninety-seventh will be the first distinctively American battalion.

The idea of this regiment originated in the American colony in Toronto. Not satisfied with contributions to the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross, they determined that their allegiance to their adopted country demanded a distinct contribution to the firing line.

A leader in the movement is Asa R. Minard, president of the American Club in Toronto, who has always been active in everything tending to promote good will between Canada and the United States.

In a chat with THE SUN representative, Mr. Minard expressed his enthusiastic enthusiasm over the American regiment and is immensely gratified with the response that has already been made to the call.

"Our aim," said Mr. Minard, "is that the American Legion shall be a crack regiment. We have been recruiting less than 500 men, and already we have 500 men have joined. Strictly speaking, it has been recruiting all the time. The word has simply been spreading through the country. I have mentioned. The officers of the American Legion, like the men, will all be American born. And American birth is not a matter of course. It is not enough for a man to say that he was born in the United States. He must be able to substantiate his assertion."

A flourish of music at the meeting by the attempt of Harry C. Eldridge to get himself elected as an opposition member of the board of directors. Mr. Eldridge, who is a member of the board, was elected as a member of the board of directors. Mr. Eldridge, who is a member of the board, was elected as a member of the board of directors.

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WILKINSON NOW STEPS OUT OF CRUCIBLE STEEL

Director Who Denied Enormous Profits From War Contracts as Stock Advanced Resigns From Board—Action Expected in Wall Street.

Director Who Denied Enormous Profits From War Contracts

That Horace S. Wilkinson of Syracuse resigned as a director of the Crucible Steel Company at a meeting of the directors held last Tuesday in Pittsburgh became known yesterday at the annual meeting of the company in Jersey City.

No statement was made as to the reasons for Mr. Wilkinson's action, but Wall Street immediately connected it with the statement issued by Mr. Wilkinson from his home in Syracuse last July when Crucible was rushing upward in the van of the "war brides" and the Street was filled with rumors about its tremendous war orders and the prospective value of Crucible common.

The statement made by Mr. Wilkinson was designed to chill the ardor of those boosting the stock. He insisted that there was no reason why it should pay dividends for some years to come and that there was nothing to warrant the stock rising so high.

It was announced by Chairman DePuy that two of those elected, O. H. Wharton and R. H. Hingsworth, at that time were without even qualifying shares. Mr. DePuy himself was down as owning 8,000 preferred and 300 common shares.

Mr. Wharton tried to mollify his client's feelings. He announced to reporters that Mr. DePuy, in refusing Mr. Eldridge's request, had taken a logical position and that there was no reason to expect that the controlling interests would accord representation to his client right away.

It was announced by Chairman DePuy that not only was the company manufacturing munitions of war but practically every kind of metal which there is great demand. The price of tool steel, he said, had advanced from 75 cents to \$1 a pound. The supply of tool steel was entirely cut off and to make matters worse England recently put an embargo on the metal.

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BLOODSHED THREAT IN FIGHT ON PRIEST

Poughkeepsie Italians Warn Mr. Lavelle Against Sending Father Lalli.

TO GUARD CHURCH DOORS

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 19.—Threats of bloodshed were made to-night in the fight of the supporters of the Rev. Nicola Pavone, removed from the Italian Catholic Church here, to have their former pastor reinstated. Members of the faction who are opposing the Rev. Father Lalli, formerly of St. Anne's Church, New York, appointed here to take the Rev. Father Pavone's place, telephoned to-night to Mr. Lavelle at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral:

"There will be no mass said in the Church of our sainted Mother Carmel on Sunday morning by Father Lalli. We do not want blood to stain the steps of the church, but we will stand the doors against the man who do not want, and Father Lalli will never say mass there. We will be there in numbers on Sunday morning and we will enter the church. You alone can prevent violence."

The conversation took place when 500 Italians were gathered in the basement of the church. While occasional cheers for the former pastor went up from the crowd, the meeting was generally orderly.

The proceeds of the big church entertainment of the year, which is to be given Tuesday night at the church, will be given to Father Pavone as a present, according to an announcement of the directors of the affair.

The Rev. Father Lalli, who is now at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was told by the altar boys of my church and the choir, Father Lalli and myself will walk between a double column of Italians to the church. I am sure there will be no opposition, and after I have placed the new priest he will say mass."

Over the telephone Mr. Lavelle advised a committee of the Pavone faction to visit him in New York to-morrow. The church and the rectory were tightly boarded up to-day, and the police have been near the scene constantly. The Rev. Father Lalli, who is now at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was told by the altar boys of my church and the choir, Father Lalli and myself will walk between a double column of Italians to the church. I am sure there will be no opposition, and after I have placed the new priest he will say mass."

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